









something like a public stock. It is the reserve fund of the industrial community, to be kept safe, and to be used most profitably in the meantime. The State already holds the funds of the savings banks, which have been rendered safe in proportion as they have been recognised by the State.

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**"THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN AMERICA."**  
(From the Spectator.)

This account of a tour in America during a part of 1854 differs in point of route from other travel books chiefly by journeys through our smaller colonies: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. More attention has also been given to Canada, where the fair traveller witnessed the daily life and occupations of the family. "The Englishwoman in America" had relations in the colonies; like Miss Murray, she had the advantage of good introductions; so that her opportunities of seeing things were not so limited as those of a stranger. She was a new settler in the "upper ten thousand" of New York and the Governor's parties in Canada, were far beyond those of an ordinary traveller. The Englishwoman is also a lively writer, though some what given to over-detail, and her descriptions are so full of life and interest that it is absolutely lost in trifling stories and small personal occurrences, variegated by thrilling anecdotes of people who have gone down the

The writer gives a very favorable picture of Upper Canada, which is antagonistic to the views of the actual progress, which is now rivaling that of the United States, while the society is *more* English. His estimate of Lower Canada is not so favourable; but she is a zealous Anti-Romanist, and part of her censures may spring from religious feeling. The *Journal of Nova Scotia* is still worse. She describes the "Blue Noses" pretty much in the style of Sam Slick, — as grumbling, unenterprising, boastful, and self-sufficient, continually talking of effecting great things, yet never doing anything. Halifax is a little, stagnating place. The water communication in both provinces is neglected. The roads are bad, the conveyances worse than the roads, and she says, a railway unknown even in New Brunswick. The consequence is that the colony is in a very backward state. She is a self-satisfied, but something more. Here is a sample, from St. John's, New Brunswick.

I cannot forbear giving a conversation which took place at a meal at this inn, as it is very characteristic of the style of persons here, and is well worth a recital in every letter I write. "I guess you're from the Old Country," commenced my vis-a-vis, "with recognition of my nationality I humbly bow down to thee; do you think of us there with as much affection as I do here?" "Short answer, no," said he, "I cannot form any just opinion." "Oh, but you must have formed some; we like to know what the Old Country folks think of us." This asked, I could not but answer, "I have never been there, but I think there is a great want of systematic enterprise in those colonies." "You do not avail yourselves of the great natural advantages which Providence has bestowed on you." "Jackey Bull ought to help us, or let us go off on our own black trail entirely." "You have responsible government, and, to use your own phrase, Well, I guess as we are, we're a long chalk about the Yankees, though them is feelers as think nobody's got their

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extension of business has been the suggestion to other quarters besides Ruteley; and we cannot suppose that the ideas which have reached such different places, and different classes, have come from the same source. The extension of insurance, however, has in all instances the idea has remained an unexecuted thought. Other abuses, the acceptance of lives where the insured were actually dying, and the reckless tampering with loans, have come within our own knowledge. It is to be feared that the extension of insurance to contract their business; that they should oppose the obstacles to insurance, or that they must necessarily raise their rates? Not at all. The extension of insurance is a necessary result of the extension of life, and of security by lowering the ratio of risk. To over-insure is to insure against the loss of life, and high insurance there are the grave objections that contracts business, increases the ratio of risk, and thereby, and has a tendency to cut off the constant recipient of the insurance. In the case of an ancient office this condition may result in failing revenue, with accruing urgent liabilities. There are the corresponding objections to the extension of insurance, that they may cover the risk they defeat the very object of the insurance, whose vital principle is security. They entail disappointment, discredit, and failure of the whole system. But, independently of too low a rate, the whole discriminating principle of insurance, the principle of insurance, or of good lives under improper circumstances, must equally end in repudiation and dis-

This does not apply only to lives; the case in which the underwriters have recently refused to pay the claims of Messrs. Engelhardt on a cargo of sugar which arrived at Amsterdam in a state damaged by fire, is a case in which there is no doubt a defect in the evidence, must impair the faith that shippers have in the principle of under-writing, or nullify it. It does not give them the securities the law count upon in the case of fire. It has a tendency to create a reputation for an indiscriminate propensity to repudiate payment in the case of fires, sometimes on the plea of defective evidence, and sometimes on the plea that the business, and therefore the company, tended to contract with a party who was not a prudent or a responsible fire-office. Repudiation is an act of protection, which, unless it be reduced to the very minimum, would be a source of great inconvenience, and destroy two elements in the safety of insurance: good business and public confidence.

There is no necessity to submit to this kind of suit, although an ancient pedigree is made out from the principle of insurance, the practice, as we now witness it, is of modern growth. It may be true that Claudius practically insured ships, and that he brought corn from Egypt during a famine, and that he had to contend with the same fraud that insurance provokes among us to-day; but it may be true that Barcelona was familiar with modern insurance at the beginning of the fifteenth century, but life and fire insurance were not much later; but life and fire insurance were not much later; but life and fire insurance were not much later in the last century, and it is only towards the middle of the present century that anything like a general adoption of the practice has been known. The removal of the prohibition upon marine insurance has

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The Governor *(Mr. Dominick Daly)* and his family have been invited to the *White House*, and I was glad to observe that in such a very mixed company not the slightest vigour of manner was perceptible.

One of our Englishmen speaks in the terms of general satisfaction and approval of the establishment, and whiel to some extent are contrary to what others with equal opportunities have reported. She favourably represents the hotel system both in its style and in its convenience. *(Mr. Fredrika Bremer says that she has been in the Hotel de Ville, and that the French cuisine, Miss Murray pronounces the whole system pretentious, expensive, and comfortless; that the boasted mode of railway conveyance irregular, inconvenient, reckless, often extortionate, and sometimes dangerous; that the French are not so good as the English railroads; and as regards manners, she notes what we do not remember to have seen mentioned before— "spittoons in the ladies' cabins. When after a tour through the States she reached the Lakes and "Canada," she attended to the fact as it were lets out the difference in spite of herself.*

Captain *D—* of the *Peerless* brought his beautiful little vessel

Peculiarities of manners, however, are small affairs, and nothing when you're used to them. There are still affections and great attachments, and the same is true of New York, as regards the misery, vice, and filth, which are common to all authority, that were supposed only to exist in the great cities of Europe. Dickens and other writers had made the world aware that there was a poverty and a vice in the United States, and that poverty and vice were to be found in plenty; but this writer's picture goes further.

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Very little notice of the riots on this occasion has been taken by the English journalists, though the local papers varied in their accounts of the numbers of killed and wounded from 45 to 700. It was known that an estimate was expected; therefore I was not surprised, one evening early in November, to hear the alarm-bell ringing in all directions throughout the city. It was stated that I knew Nothing-assemblage of about 10,000 persons had gathered in the Park, and that, in dispersing, they had been fired upon by some Irishmen called the Brigade. This was the commencement of a sanguinary struggle for the preservation of order. For three

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Kentucky, the land, by reputation, of "fast horses, bow knives, and gouging," is only separated from Ohio by the river. The slave trade has been carried on steadily for 100 years; and the shade I went to the town of Covington, Martin County, at almost insensible, is the difference between the free state of Ohio and the slave state of Kentucky. The climate, soil, and general appearance are the same; the same climate, and precisely the same natural advantages; yet the total absence of progress, if not the appearance of retrogression, is so manifestly true, as to render it perfectly unnecessary to compare the slaves, afford a contrast to the bustle on the opposite side of the river, which would strike the most unobservant eye. In the year 1826, there were 17,000 slaves in Kentucky, and worth \$50 dollars in Kentucky, and \$500 in Ohio! Free emigrants and workmen will not settle in Kentucky, where they would be brought into contact with compulsory slave labour; they will go to Ohio, where they can see the fruits of their own labours, and become more apparent every year, till possibly some great change will be forced upon the Legislature.

Extremes are reached in the social life of Turkey. The Kayahs, exposed to the tyrannical rule of the Sultan or the Vizier, appeared an appearance of power in that part of the house were visitors were received and reserved their splendours for their private apartments. In New York, the opinion of the majority in conjunction with the state of society, operates in somewhat similar manner, though the form may be different: the refined exclusive does not popularly exult in wealth. A regular dinner-party, a custom practically had, so that dinner-parties are not the fashion, from the difficulty of giving the female. Even in large mansions, "two or three pomp in equipage is against the popular grain; and there is a difficulty in getting

young cousinman to contend with the confederate soldiers, and the latter, without doubt, were equipped with a carriage, and a similar difficulty in meeting well-trained footmen. Patronage of art is not yet a fashion in the Empire city; perhaps there is scarcely any art patronism. The men are too busy for field sports, and they find a source of much expense in this country. The outlay for exclusive entertainments is not likely to be directed wholly to house-building and upholstery, for the art mostly falls under the decorative department. These houses are closed to foreigners—French, Germans, and Italians, with imposing titles, have had no access to the interior of the country, and feeling against strangers—"I will not call it prejudicial for there are sufficient grounds for it—is extended to the English, some of whom, I regret to say, have violated the rights of hospitality in many different ways. I have seen a number of Englishmen, and some countrymen as well, who had no room for surprise that families whose acquaintance would be most agreeable strictly guard their drawing-room from English intrusion. One Englishwoman had access to the interior of the house, but she was not to be admitted to the character of the houses of "the upper ten thousand" of four or five thousand in number. She then proceeded

Having given a brief description of the style of the original drawings of the affluant, I will just glance at some of the very many things that are several in type, and some in name, the squares, surpassing anything I had hitherto witnessed of royal or ducal palaces at home. The exteriors of some of the houses, such as the *Palacio de San Juan*, the *Palacio de la Infanta*, *House, St. James's*; being substantially built of brown stone. At one house which I visited in — street — the interior was so arranged that the whole of the ground floor, and one which is considered to combine the grand splendour with the greatest taste, we entered a spacious marble hall, the floor of which was of the greenish, white, and black, the latter figures elaborately cast in bronze. The staircase was a lofty dome, decorated with paintings in fresco. The walls were covered with tapestries, and the furniture was of Italian statuary. There were niches in the walls, some containing statues, others figures of lions, and others of the same.

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There were really nothing to look upon.

There were some who, in accordance with the ideas of republican simplicity, they contained apartments with the most simple and comfortable furniture, and the most costly of Buckingham Palace. It is not the custom in America to leave large fortunes to their children; they would have been able to purchase the most beautiful and the elegant in their splendid mansions; and it is probable that the money which would have been expended in such expense and trouble will be dispersed at the death of the present generation.

There are some favourable sketches of New York society in the volume, as well as a variety of other topics treated in a fresh and unhackneyed style, though the topics themselves may not always be new, and the sketches may not always be original. I have not read them. We have no doubt that the particular fact which passed under our fair writer's notice may have depended upon . . . Her conclusions on larger questions are not always sound. I have not read her sketch of an autograph-fancier, and have a valuable collection from Cromwell to Victoria. It was a subject of interest to a party at New York; but she remarks, that I could not have purchased a few lines in his handwriting with my whole collection. Unluckily for me on this belief, a late number of the *American Liberator* has published a list of autographs, and among them a grapha, one of which fetched six dollars, and another eleven dollars twenty-five cents. So difficult is it to form right conclusions on large subjects, especially

**PERFUMERY.** \*

*(From the Illustrated London News.)*

It was a *divine* of the celebrated Beau Brummell himself, no man of fashion should be without, and he used to wash his linen to be washed and dried on Hampstead Heath. Few subscribed to this arbitrary mandate; and it certainly opposed all precedent, both in ancient and modern times. The perfume of Myrrour in the East may be dated from the remotest antiquity; and even at the present day, to sprinkle guests with rose-water, a perfume them with aloes-wood, at the close of a visit, is deemed a token of hospitality and friendship. The perfume of the East, however, and in more ancient times it was the practice to keep it in vessels which were thrown up large and beautiful on the shores of the Red Sea. Horace alludes to the same practice as prevalent at Rome when he flourished:

Perfumes were also thought to keep the skin in vogue, made of alabaster. Pliny explains the shape of the perfume bottle, and the use of the pearls called *stomata*, which are known to have been used in the East, in hot climates fragrant oils dispersed unpleasant odours which heat is apt to generate, and thus became essential to the enjoyment of social life. The poets of Greece and Rome were full of the praise of perfume. Thus Anacreon (Ode XV.) exclaims:

Let my hair with unguents glow,  
With rosy garlands crown my brow.

The magic skill of Medea consisted in her skill as a perfumer, and as a sorceress. Her warm vapour baths, Mr. Beloe, translating "Palaestus," says, "her that she first of all discovered a flower which could make the colour of the hair black or white; and, as a perfume, she made the hair black hair instead of white, by her means obtained the King of Rome, the profuse of the medical art might not discover that

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esteemed, as we learn from a curious sage preserved in Athenaeus, from a fragment of writings of Antiphanes, and the whole may amuse readers. It runs thus, showing from what count different dishes were made:—olive oil, it is in time. A cock from Elys; a caudron from Argive; Philius; tapestry of Corinth; fish fish Sicyon; cheese from Sicily; the perfumes of Athens and the gels of Bactria.

There is here a host of curious, amusing, and instructive. He is a botanist and analytical chemist, and is not a careless reader of history. Perfumery, one mystery to the millions, is now an open volume to the profit by Mr. Proust's researches. The book is so full of interest, and will find a place on every table, for it deserves the patronage of the fair sex. Localities in which the perfuming branch of industry

- In the south of France more than 80,000 persons are employed directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of flowers, and in the tract of their odours for the use of perfumers. Italy cultivates flowers for perfume on a large scale employing land as extensive as the whole of some English counties; tracts of flower-farms exist in the Balkan, in Turkey, more extensive than whole of Yorkshire. Our own flower-farms at Mitcham, in Surrey need not be mentioned in comparison, though important. They are the main sources of perfumes. There are other sources Thibet, Tonquin, and in the West Indies.

We are next made acquainted with the commercial value of perfumes and flowers :

British India and Europe consume annually, at the very least, 100,000 lbs. of essences and perfumes. Under various such as eau de Cologne, essence of lavender, esprit de rose, &c. the art of perfumery does not, however, confine itself to the extraction of the volatile oils of flowers, but also to the imparting colour to inodorous bodies, such as soap, oil, starch, &c. which are consumed at the toilette of fashion. So extensive is the demand for these articles, that we are enabled to state that one of the large perfumers of Grasse and Paris produces annually 80,000 lb. of orange flowers; 60,000 lb. of camellia flowers; 24,000 lb. of rose leaves; 22,000 lb. of jasmine buds; 20,000 lb. of violet leaves; 10,000 lb. of rosemary, mint, lemon, citron, thyme, and other odorous plants of large proportions. In fact, the quantity of odoriferous substances

There are many perfumes of anil. The origin of anilgrasses, civet, castor, and musk. The fish of anilgrasses is found in the stomachs of the most voracious fish, and in the intestines of the spermatacei. It is also found floating near the islands of Sumatra, Malacca, and Madagascar, and on the coast of Japan, Borneo, and Coromandel. It is a lump of fat, found on the beach of the county of Sligo, in Ireland, which weighed fifty-two ounces. It is to be observed that the famous Robert Boyle once used anilgrasses in his experiments. The perfume of anilgrasses is very sensitive, as the odour retained in handkerchiefs after having been washed with soap. The civet cat is a native of the East, and the spermatacei are found in the coast of the Gulf of Persia, and to other European markets from Calicut and Bantam. It requires to be diluted with a thousand times its volume of oil or spirit.

The musk deer lives in the mountains districts, which girdle round the north of India, and in Siberia, Thibet, and China, and in the Altai range near Lake Baikal. The male alone yields the substance the perfume. Musk is imported into England from China, in caddis from fifteen to thirty dried ounces each, that comes from Bantam, Tonquin, and Thibet, is most valued; that from Kussia is deemed inferior in quality. Musk is one of the most valuable of the perfumes, and is used in drawers for more than a century, throwing forth odour, without losing any appreciable portion of

weight. Dr. Pige's volume will be found ample particulars on all smelling salts, and on their modes of preparation; also on essential oils or otios, and essences, bouquets and roseways, and compound odours. In the appendix is a complete catalogue of the ingredients of the record of the soap trade in England is contained in a pamphlet in the British Museum, printed in 1641. The excise-duty on soap, repealed in 1853, had been levied at the rate of 10s. per cwt. and had been monopolised by a company in the hands of a few rich capitalists. Not less than a ton could be made at one time, and the restrictions in the manufacture of soap were so numerous and so complicated, that no absurd, that improvement in the article was practically prohibited as no one was allowed to deviate from the ancient process. We have then a full and complete history of the manufacture of soap, as they are usually called in the perfume trade. The invention of cold cream is attributed to Galen, the celebrated physician of Pergamos, called the Great, who lived in the second century of the Christian era. The preparation of cold cream, as it is now made, for its preparation differs essentially from the original method. Hair dyes and depilatories are next brought under consideration, and the practices of the Moors, Arabs, Egyptians, and the Armenians residing in Constantinople are described.

stantinople are the most skilful in preparing a black  
for the hair, and their charges for teaching the  
are very high. In Mr. Piesse's varied volume de-  
frices are not overlooked. We have endeavoured  
give a full and faithful account of its contents, and  
every process is explained, any person can obtain a  
mix up the ingredients. In respect to those perfum  
which are wholly or chiefly extracted from flowers  
ladies living in rural districts will amuse themsel  
with studying botany, they may soon be skilled in  
art and mystery to which this work is dedicated.

THE revolution which, within the last fifteen or twenty years, has taken place in the art and mystery of book-binding, must be apparent to every one who, for long a period, has been a lover of books. Those of who are approaching the term of middle life, must collect perfectly well the disagreeable and slatternly guise in which, a score of years back, nearly every publication issued from the press. If a pamphlet,

was "stabil" and stitched, sometimes with buttons and sometimes without; if a volume, it was bound in leather or cloth, or, at the best, a white printed lettering-piece; the edges were ragged and rough, and when placed on the shelves became traps for dust, which settled on them till the books were almost unrecognizable. The binders for a coat of calfskin. Now we have changed all that. Our cheaper volumes come forth in such compact and trim, and for the most part worthy to rival the more expensive ones which are placed on the library table. This is owing almost entirely to invention—for it is nothing less—the system of cloth binding, which is peculiar to this country and which has been the cause of the disappearance of the leather binding in the palm days of the nineteenth century. It has now nearly all disappeared. These bibliographic luxuries were bound in silk and satin, to be sure, but the leather binding was the chief article in binding with those materials led to imitations in cotton cloth, which, from their usefulness and cheapness, eventually supplanted the old system, and gave rise to the present system of binding. The result of this competition has rendered remarkably beneficial.

Paper, as the cover of a book of any pretensions is now no longer thought of; and, to a very large

A paragraph in the Publishers' Circular for December, 1845, informing us that Macaulay's new volumes were undergoing the process of editing and binding, and that the work was so advanced that they were being finished out of the store of six thousand volumes a day, induced with the polite acquiescence of the proprietors, a sketch of the process as we necessarily understood the whole, and to render it more interesting to our readers. The bookbinder's ranks deservedly high; in many respects it is the precedence of a mere mechanical branch of industry. We shall have occasion to show, affairs so far as the talent of the bookbinder is concerned, that without the reader's permission, briefly trace the career of Mr. Macaulay's volumes under the hands of the binder, and then proceed, on a future day, to give a more detailed notice of the higher departments of the art, still to be performed.

Upon entering the building, which resembles factory six stories high, we find ourselves surrounded by Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq., an English statesman, and a large number of other sheets to the compact volume, and all the intermediate phases of the transformation. Already the time of our visit, ten thousand of the volume had left the premises for the Row, and thousands of stacks as big as haystacks, were waiting removal.

As a general rule, the binder receives the sheet from the printer already "gathered," that is, arranged in the order in which they are to be folded. The volume shall follow each other in the order of their beginning to the end. Folding is, therefore, the binder's first process. If the reader takes a sheet the "Leisure Hour," and before he cuts it open, he will find his hand laid on the first page, and on each side of it are all arranged arbitrarily, and in the first close to the sixteenth, the second close to the fourteenth, and so on: this mode of printing the page necessarily, in order that they may come in their proper order, and in the order in which the folding is to be performed by females, of whom there are a hundred and fifty at work at the present moment in

house. If you watch her operations, you will see the folder doubles the sheet towards her, strikes it with her paper-knife, doubles it again, and strikes the fold, and repeats the operation until the sheet is already folded. The operation seems the easiest thing imaginable; but it is not so as it seems, because the folder is not guided by the use of paper she folds, but by the pages upon it, and she is under the necessity of being very accurate, or incurring the penalty of bad work. When, on opening a book, you observe that one page overtops its opposite neighbour, or that the print seems cast away on one leaf, you may be sure that the fault is with the folder. The printer's work is done in a room, called the galley, in a day, and earns from nine to fifteen shillings a week. If you climb to the top of the house, you will see some scores of them at work together in a room

Meanwhile, the volume upon which he has his eye is folded. The "collator" now takes it in hand and in a few seconds runs his eye over the signature to see that they are complete and in consecutive order. The volume is then, with a slight twist of the wrist, placed in the hydraulic press, where it remains for a few minutes subjected to powerful pressure. When released, it is ready for the operation of sewing, as a preliminary operation which receives five cuts across the back with a special machine. The "sewer" then takes the volume to the depth of some twenty inches, and inserts the needle, which is already fixed in the front of the sewing press, which is merely a simple contrivance for keeping the book a few lengths of time at a convenient tension. In this instance she uses three lengths of twine which are long enough to hold, say, six inches of the volume. The sewer then takes the book at distances as to match the three central cuts of the twine in the back of the book. She takes the first sheet, and with the left hand behind the cords, and all the while each cord to slip into the indentation made by the other, she inserts the needle in the hole at the top of the

page, and, bringing it out on one side of the cord, inserts it on the other, doing the same at each edge. When the first sheet is sewn, the second is taken on a second sheet, and sews that to the cords in a similar way. After the first two sheets are sewn, two more sheets instead of one may be sewn on each string, and so on, until the whole book is bound down. When the volumes are sewn, they are cut from the sewing press, and the backs of them are cut straight, and the corners are then separated from each other by a knife, which is done in such a way that each volume retains a length only equal to its own thickness. At this stage of the process, the fore-edge and foot of the volume are cut smooth by the file, and an angle is cut on the back, and the corners are rapidly and completely to the required gauge. The back of the book is then rounded by a few strokes of the hammer; it is next placed between backing boards, and the edges are again rounded, and the corners are made sharply, and, being lightly screwed in a hand-press, are bound by more strokes of the hammer. This backing business serves two purposes: in the first place, it rounds the edges of the book, and makes the fore-edge as permanently concave; and, in the second place, a portion of the back, about the right angle of an inch in this instance, being bent over and rounded, it has the appearance of a book with a leather cover, for which it is now nearly ready.

It is time, therefore, that we should see now how the cover is manufactured. For this first die of the machine is a circular disk six inches in diameter and 7000 yards of cloth are required for being the consumption of the \$50,000, descending to the mill-board room, on the bed of the machine, the cloth is cut out in irregularly covers at the rate of some dozen a minute by means of a machine combining the action of shears with the precision of a die; cutting them in a gridiron pattern, the pieces are gathered in masses from the well into which they fall, they are taken as evenly as a pack of cards.

Proceeding thence to the cloth-room, which remains the employer's underground warehouse, we find a second supplementary machine, which works with rapidity (though with less regard to precision, where is of minor importance), with a long knife, cover-maker, who works by guage, taking a piece of cloth from the roll, and cutting it to the right size, then places a pair of the boards upon it at such distance from each other, in this case about three inches, as is equal to the thickness of the book. The cloth is then folded over the boards, and this he strengthens by the addition of a strip of paper. He now laps over the edges of the cloth, cautiously tucking in the corners with his thumb, and then, stepping the cloth over the corner garb. The cover, so soon as it is modera-

dry, is ready for ornamentation.

Not many years back, every ornament which a printer could give to his type, was gilt or simply engraved on the surface without gold (termed technique "blind-tooling") was impressed by the hand of the workman. The new process is much simpler and more rapid. The device used is a flat plate, usually of brass, being first engraved in relief on a flat plate of brass, may be impressed on cloth or leather, with the gold, in an instant of time, by means of the block-press. The plates used in the printing of the present volumes are fastened to the descending armature of the press. The blank cover is upon the lower board, and by force of lever the upper plate comes down, and the impression is pressed with many tons, leaving its impress indelible. To increase the sharpness of the impression, in a manner burnt in, the apparatus is made up by jets of steam, which are directed upon the plate, so we may call the blind tooling is thus impressed, gilt lettering on the back is done at another press in exactly the same way, gold leaf being first laid on those parts which require it, and then the plate is burnt in by the hot types. When the cover is drawn, the superfluous gold is wiped off with a cloth, and the book is ready to enfold the book.

We left our volume in the hands of the printer,

its cover. While we have been looking after the workman has added the end-papers to the book, and wrapped a strip of coarse canvas to the back, which overlaps the cover. The volume is now ready to be overglazed. On the canvas a strip of paper, to prevent the book from adhering to the cloth back. The volume is placed in its cover and glued fast to the overglaze. The book is now ready to be pressed. The book is to be pressed, to paste down the end-papers, and give the volume a final pressing, ere they become gummy in the hydraulic press.

The courteous guide through the labyrinth of this almost interminable hive, we at last upon a little chamber, where sits a solid matron deep in the inspection of a volume.

"What is the matter with this book?" she asks, or in other words, the book is imperfect, or the spine is constituted matron. It happens in all binderies, and especially in a house where the books are bound at the rate of three hundred a-day, that on examination some books are found imperfect, or, which is as often the case, pluperfect; either wanting a sheet or having a sheet too many. In such cases they find their way back to the binder, and the matron investigates their disorders, and passes them on to the proper hands to medicate them. At the hospitals in London this is the only

We end our researches at the infirmary, and pass down, down, and down successive flights of stairs through and through high lanes of Macaulay's style, and we are at last ready for the grand deluge on publishing day, taking away with us the firm conviction that, if we make a fair statement our readers will at least know "how Macaulay bound."

**PLASTERING.**—Among the improving signs of progress of the colicky in ornamental art, perhaps the most noticeable is the more and more frequent use of plaster in the decoration of public buildings. Take plastering and modelling for instance, and inspect the enrichments of panels, friezes, and cornices, which now adorn many buildings roomed and roofed by the Government, and you will surpass the nature of the work, even in England, where, I trust, we possess here artistic talent and machinery to do anything to be met with in the provinces. And all this is done in the paper department. In this train of thought we have been through the new public library—a building we have seen to afford the best evidence of what a plasterer of Melbourne can accomplish. *Australian Builder.*

**BRICK BUILT HOUSES.**—It is important that the engaged in building should be well informed as to the durability of materials. Very few builders are aware of the advantage of wetting before laying them, or if aware of it do not practice it. A brick that has been wetted before being laid is stronger in every way than one that has not. The reason is, that bricks saturated with water will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary for its crystallization, but on the contrary, will unite chemically with the mortar, and become solid as a rock. On the other hand, dry bricks will absorb moisture from the mortar, leaving it too dry to harden, and the mortar will fall from the building. This description tumbles down the mortar is found to be like so much sand. — *Geology Advertiser.*











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JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Surgeon-General JAMES HURST, Esq., Secretary.

Office: No. 34, Bridge-street, near George-street, Sydney.

The above company will receive applications for the insurance of houses and other buildings, merchandise, and chattel property of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.

The capital of the company is £250,000, with power to increase the amount to meet the business of the company.

The list of shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the company will meet with attention at the office.

Where necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The present company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.

The Fire Insurance Company is situated at Mr. BOWEN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night watch is kept, and where all claims of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

**RAVES.**

Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2d, 3d, and upwards.

Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 3d, 4d, and upwards.

Wooden—Buildings metal or slated roof, 3d, 4d, and upwards.

Country Agents, who will supply Forms of Application and receive proposals from persons wishing to insure.

Maitland—Mr. A. Dodds.

Newcastle—Mr. George Mitchell.

Bathurst—Mr. S. B. Gifford.

Goldfields—Mr. R. Craig.

Woolongah—Mr. George Hewitt.

Windsor—Mr. John Hume.

Morton Bay—Mr. Henry Buckley.

Dunoon—Mr. Peter M. Wilson.

Liverpool—Mr. E. E. King.

Perth—Mr. M. E. Mason.

Mudgee—Messrs. Walker and S.

Port Macquarie—Mr. Horatio.

**AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.**

Established (1871) for the purpose of providing for the support of its members in old age, and for the payment of annuities to their families.

For particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Hume, at the office of the Society, No. 10, Market-street, Sydney.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY** for Fire and Life Insurance at Home and Abroad. Established in 1836. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,250,000 sterling.

**OFFICES.**

London—1, Moorgate-street.

Aberdeen—1, George-street.

Glasgow—23, St. Andrew-square.

Edinburgh—18, St. James-street.

Chairman—The Right Hon. Lord Brougham, M.P.

John Abercrombie, Esq.

George G. Anderson, Esq.

Thomas G. Barclay, Esq.

Charles R. McEwen, Esq.

John Hume, Esq.

Sydney Agents—Messrs. Walker and S.

**THE COMPANY'S DEPARTMENT.**

This Company grants insurances against fire on every description of property, at the lowest rates.

Claims are paid in Sydney, immediately on adjustment, without delay.

No liability attaches to the insured. Risks on first-class property to the extent of £10,000 may be effected, and Floating Policies for £20,000 can be issued on first terms.

**AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.**

COALS.—The undersigned begs to notify that it is now having on several vessels chartered in the coal trade, and it is prepared to sell coals at the lowest rates, at a reasonable rate, and has also a large supply on the wharf at Miller's Point to be disposed of wholesale.

Agent to A. A. Company, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

**AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S COALS.**

COALS.—The price of the Company's coal at Newcastle is 1s. 6d. a ton, at Port Stephens 1s. 6d. a ton from this date and until further notice.

MARSH'S F. BROWN RIGG, General Superintendent, A. A. Company's Office, Street, 1st January, 1886.

**WHITEHEADS CROWN HOTEL**, corner of Queen and Great London-streets, Melbourne.

The proprietor, having obtained the license of the hotel, has determined to conduct the business of this establishment upon such improved and extensive terms as to be experienced while residing at the Collingwood and Clarence Hotels.

To ladies and gentlemen visiting Melbourne this house will be found particularly advantageous. The accommodations are excellent, and it is situated in the highest part of the city, in a quiet respectable neighbourhood.

Over 1000 rooms, the best living quarters in Melbourne opposite the hotel.

**PURKIS AND LAMBERT**

LICENCED AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

Auction Mart and Store, 262, George-street.

Office, 262, George-street.

Produce and General Stores, Wray-lane (late S. and A. Meyer) and 46, York-street.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**ESTATES, LAND, HOUSES, AND SHARES.**

We are prepared to receive the public that we are prepared to effect sales of the above in the most advantageous manner.

For the more convenient exhibition of plans and particulars, in addition to our present Sale Room, we have secured a new NEW FURNITURE ROOM.

and Laid OFFICE, which will be used for the purpose, and where, besides plans of properties on sale, those of valuable estates sold by the late Mr. Lyons, auctioneer, can be referred to. We are selling every estate sold, the ground in any part of the colony, and in all cases of magnitude and high value at a lower rate of commission than is now charged.

Our joint ability and experience in the above matters, extending over many years, are at the service of the public. We have to return thanks to our numerous friends for past liberal patronage, and, hoping for a continuance of the same, and an extension of public favour, subscribe ourselves truly,

His obedient servants,

GEORGE-STREET, 262, March, 1886.

**NEW AUCTION ROOMS, 243, George-street.**

CHATTO AND HUGHES have to announce that they have been appointed by the Council of the City of Sydney to be the sole and exclusive auctioneers of the premises occupied by them as Auctioneers, and they are prepared to receive and sell Merchandise of every description with much greater facilities than hitherto.

Large and dry stores are also attached to the premises, capable of containing a very large quantity of goods.

CHATTO AND HUGHES have made, by the above arrangements, every effort to meet the increasing requirements of trade, and hope for a continuation of that public support which they have hitherto received.

14th May, 1886.

**HORSES FOR HIRE.**—Messrs. WATT and HEN-

DERSON beg to inform the public that they have purchased the famous grey horse, Lady, from Mr. Gifford, and Silver, well known to Mr. Gifford's, in addition to which, they have a first-rate stud of every description of horse, as well as harness horses, which can be engaged by the hour or day, on strictly moderate terms.

Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

**APETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.**—LEA and PERKINS' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce imparts the most delicious relish to every dish.

Said by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in wines and liquors. Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERKINS, 68, Broad-street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch-street, London. Also by ROSS and BLACK, 11, Market-street, Sydney.

**NOTICE TO BUILDERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND TRADESMEN.**

General.—An allotment of ground to let, corner of Essex and Harrington streets, for a term of years, and exceeding ninety years. Improvements in the building, and the site, are particularly requested to forward applications to Mr. W. H. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

**WASTE PAPER FOR SALE.** Apply to E. FORD, Herald Office.

# TO NEWSPAPER PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A Single

cylinder Napier Printing Machine, complete, with rollers, mounds, stocks, &c. It is in good working order, but is no longer required by its present owner, on account of his having imported larger machinery. Apply to Mr. CHARLES J. FAIRFAX, at the Herald Office.

**REGISTER STOVES.** Register Stoves.—A fresh shipment cheap Grates. IRIDALE and CO.

**FURNITURE.**—A large assortment for SALE, at HUNT'S Furniture Show Rooms, Jamison-street, both British and Colonial.

**LEATHER.**—Wholesale and retail buyers are directed to CLARKE'S Leather Factory, 100, Castlereagh-st., for the best quality of leather at the lowest prices.

**PALE ALE.**—Now landing, ex Result, 30 hogsheads of the best quality of the celebrated Strong Dunnet Ale. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO.

**FOR SALE, the best A. A. Company's Referred Coal.** Full weight guaranteed, at W. SPEER'S, Bethel Wharf, foot of Eve-street.

**COALS, COALS.**—The best Newcastle Coals, at W. SPEER'S Coal Depot, Bethel Wharf.

**COALS.**—The best Newcastle Coals, at W. SPEER'S, Bethel Wharf.

**COALS, the best Newcastle, screened, on SALE, by SAWKINS and GREENFIELD, Matland Wharf.**

**A LARGE SELECTION Water-patent Antagonist Press for SALE, at HUNT'S Furniture Ware Rooms, Jamison-street.**

**STONE LIME.**—FOR SALE, a large quantity of fresh burnt Stone Lime, superior quality, screened and bagged, at 1s. 6d. per bushel at the kiln. Apply to Mr. STRONG, Railway Contractor's Office, Newcastle.

**CALCUTTA PRODUCE.**—For SALE by the undersigned, 2 chests Patna opium.

20 tons No. 1 Canspur sugar in 1 wt. bags

30 chests Patna rice

20 chests refined mustard oil

5 hogsheads linseed oil

5 ditto ditto, bottled

10 chests ditto, in quarts

10 ditto ditto, in pints

30 bags split peas

10 chests ditto

30 bags gunny bags

6 cases curry powder

6 ditto asafetida

6 ditto ditto, Chutney

6 ditto ditto, ditto

3 basket straw hats

6 ditto solar hat, assorted

6 ditto ditto

White hemp rope

Bongal canvas.

any 1s. R. TOWNS and CO.

**INVOICES OF DUNDEE GOODS.**

3-bushel bags

10-bushel bags

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# Household Furniture, Mangle, &c.

**THE MESSRS. MOORE** will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

Household furniture, &c., consisting of:

Chesterfield

Sofas

Bedsteads, bedding

Dining and tea tables

Chairs, washstands, stretchers

Meat safes, drawers

Chests drawers

Engravings

Oil paintings

Crockery, glassware

Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Also, a first-rate mangle.

Terms—cash.

**MONDAY'S Horse Sale.**

**MR. S. WOOLLER** will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

20 head of horses and mares, all broken-in to saddle and harness. Some of them are suitable for the Port Phillip market, and are subject to a trial with a ton in any part of Sydney.

Gigs, suitable, cars, drays, saddle and harness, &c.

Terms—cash.

**Horses, just arrived from Maitland.**

**MR. S. WOOLLER** will sell by auction, at the Horse Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

One grey mare, 14 hands high, 5 years old, warranted to pull a ton up any hill in Sydney.

One grey mare, 4 years old, broken to saddle and harness.

One brown horse, 15 hands high, 5 years old; a good gig horse, warranted to pull a ton up Drury-street.

One grey colt; good in saddle.

Four good trace horses.

Terms—cash.

**Shoalhaven Horses.**

**BURT, HASSALL, and CO.** will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A batch of strong, well-bred horses, from Shoalhaven. They are all broken to saddle, and some to harness; have been well-handled, and are in good condition.

Postponed in consequence of the goods not being landed.

Important notice.—Sale of Cattle, Sheep, and other Phases, Dog-carts, Newport Pagnell, &c., now landing, ex Polman.

**BURT, HASSALL, and CO.** are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

The following very choice vehicles, direct from the builder's hands, Aaron Parfitt, Newbury, Berks—

2 dog-carts

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**A PEEP INTO THE HOSPITALS OF SEBAS-  
TOPOL BEFORE AND DURING THE SIEGE.**

Calais :—"Gette ye to the Stable, Peter, get ye to the Stable, 'tis even the place for an old mare, and therein is another old burg, whereto shall ye be harness'd, an ye folk be out handsome."—*Punch.*

Particulars apply to Mr. CHAILES COWFER, Wivenhoe.  
**ESSENCE OF GINGER** and Chamomile Flowers for  
 indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, and nervous affec-  
 tions. Prepared by **GEORGE HRAITH**, family and dis-  
 seminating chemist, 187, George-street, Sydney.  
 The above preparation is kept on sale by **T. B. CARSON**,  
 chemist, &c., 85, Smith Head Road.

**TALLOW OIL; TALLOW OIL!! TALLOW OIL!!**  
 In any quantity, and equal to sperm oil, at the lowest  
 market price. At **JOHN HUGHES and BONS**, Victoria  
 Soap Works, Flood's-lane, Bu-sar-street, Sydney.

Six lines ... .. Three shillings,  
 Six ditto ... .. Four shillings.  
 Eight ditto ... .. Four shillings.  
 (three-pence) per line for every additional line, for  
 each insertion.  
 Advertisements—£4 per annum, in advance.  
 All advertisements under six lines will be charged  
 according to advertiser's account.

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